

5. Length about 2.3 to 2.75 mm.; elytral punctures relatively finer and denser; color pattern usually pronounced; row of punctures below humeral prominence sometimes obliterated. (Eastern United States).....
*cuspidatus pustulatus* Melsheimer (new combination)
 Length about 2.2 to 2.4 mm.; elytral punctures relatively coarser and sparser; color pattern vague in teneral specimens; punctures below humeral prominence usually present. (Florida)*cuspidatus compressus* Sharp (new combination)

Recently Published

GYRINIDAE. A MONOGRAPH OF THE WHIRLIGIG BEETLES OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

BY PER BRINCK. [Results of the Lund University Expedition in 1950-1951.] South African Animal Life, Vol. 1, pp. 329-518, 81 text figs. Uppsala, 1955.

The strictly taxonomic part of this monograph is essential to workers who have Southern African specimens to identify, but all students of the Gyrinidae will find much of interest in the more general third and fourth sections, the ecological and zoogeographical accounts. Of special note are "The ecological adaptive zonation of evolving gyrinid genera" (pp. 477-479), "Species differentiation and habitat specialization" (pp. 491-498), "Flight and its importance" (pp. 498-501), and Zoogeographical account" (pp. 501-508).

The generic and subgeneric treatment of the Gyrininae and Enhydrinae follow Part I of his 1955 "A revision of the Gyrinidae (Coleoptera) of the Ethiopian Region" [see below], though the Ms. of the present paper was ready for the printer in 1953. But in the *Orectochili-*

nae, because of a somewhat unfortunate action on the part of Dr. F. Guignot (see pp. 4-5 of Part II of the Ethiopian revision for details, and Brinck's restrained comment), three of the 11 new subgenera of *Orectochilus* here described are already synonyms. It is interesting to compare the preliminary key to the subgenera in this paper with the later one in Part II of the work on Ethiopian Gyrinidae.

Users of the monograph on Southern African species should obtain also the "List of localities investigated by the Swedish Expedition to Southern Africa in 1950-1951," by Per Brinck and Gustaf Rudebeck. This is an annotated list with ecological data, and comprises Chapter II of *South African Animal Life* (i.e. Vol. 1, pp. 62-100, 2 figs., 5 maps). Chapter I (pp. 11-61, 7 figs.), "Swedish exploration of South African animal life during 200 years," is also by Per Brinck. Many of the itineraries are from unpublished diaries; most of the naturalists collected insects to some extent and the report makes excellent reading.—H. B. LEECH, *California Academy of Sciences*.